

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 23, 1846.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. BUTLOCK.
The Clerk read the Journal of yesterday.
Petitions were presented by Messrs. TAYLOR, BRADFORD, BRADLEY, BUTLER, HARRIS and CONNER.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. HARDIN, from the committee on the Judiciary, a bill for the benefit of J. P. Owens and others, infant heirs of Jeremiah Owens, dec'd; passed.
(A message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on sundry bills.)

Also, a bill for the benefit of the heirs of Edmund F. Mandy, deceased; passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of John Young, Surveyor of Greenup; passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of the heirs of Lagrange; passed.

Mr. WALKER, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, a bill allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to Carter county;

Mr. HARRIS moved an amendment, allowing an additional Justice to Bath county; adopted.

The bill, as amended, then passed.

Also, a bill allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to Lawrence county; passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of Diana McGuire, of Floyd; \$50 for her idiot son;

Mr. JAMES moved the re-commitment of the bill; negatived.

The bill then passed.

Mr. SWOPE, from the committee on Privileges and Elections, a bill to change the places of voting in election precincts in Breathitt and Clay; passed.

Also, a bill to establish an election precinct in Madison, &c.; passed.

Also, a bill to abolish election precincts in Gallatin, Fayette, and Whitley;

Mr. HENDERSON moved to strike out the provision abolishing the precinct in Whitley; adopted.

Mr. TAYLOR moved an amendment abolishing the election precinct at Colbyville, in Clarke; adopted.

The bill, as amended, then passed.

Also, a bill to establish an election precinct in Laurel; passed.

Also, a bill to establish an election precinct in Lawrence; passed.

Also, a bill to change the place of voting in the lower precinct in Spencer; passed.

Mr. DYER, from the committee on Internal Improvement, a bill to place the State road leading from Moss' Ferry to Wadsworth under control of the Marshall County Court; passed.

Also, a bill for keeping the roads in Clarke and Todd in repair, with an amendment; concurred—and passed.

Also, a resolution rejecting the petition of Chas. Martin and others, praying the repeal of the law declaring Little Barren river a navigable stream; adopted.

Also, a bill to amend the act incorporating the Louisville and Mississippi Railroad Company; revives an expired provision; passed.

Mr. JAMES, from the committee on Finance, a bill for the benefit of Daniel Neal and Sarah Graham; passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of Smith Wingate and Charles Horseman, late Deputy Sheriffs of Owen, with an amendment allowing W. D. Mitchell, Clerk of the Oldham Circuit and County Courts to collect his fee bills of \$180-1; concurred and passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of R. H. Hanson, with an amendment; concurred and passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of the heirs of Perry and Letcher; passed.

Also, a resolution rejecting the petition of Benj. F. Hansford, praying to be privileged to peddle without license; adopted.

Mr. WALLACE, from the committee on Military Affairs, a bill to legalize the proceedings of the 20th regiment; passed.

REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. SWOPE, a bill for the benefit of Martin Fugate, late Sheriff of Pendleton; re-committed to committee on Military Affairs.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WALKER, leave to introduce a bill concerning the town of Russellville; referred to a select committee.

Mr. TAYLOR moved that leave be asked to withdraw from the H. R. the report of the vote of the Senate rejecting the bill for the benefit of the Livingston County Court; agreed to, and Mr. TAYLOR directed to ask back the bill from the House.

Mr. SWOPE, leave to introduce a bill to legalize the proceedings of the Court of Assessment of the 104th Regiment in 1843; referred to committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WALKER, from a select committee, had special leave to report a bill concerning the town of Russellville; passed.

Mr. BUTLER moved that leave be asked to withdraw from the H. R. the report of the vote of the Senate, passing the bill to incorporate the town of Milton, in Trimble county; agreed to, and Mr. BUTLER directed to ask back the bill from the House.

Mr. JAMES, from a select committee, had special leave to report a bill to provide for the erection of a Marine Railway in the town of Hickman, and for other purposes; passed.

Mr. BUTLER returned the bill from the H. R. incorporating the town of Milton; the vote on the passage of the bill was re-considered, and it was re-committed to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. TAYLOR returned the bill from H. R. for the benefit of the Livingston County Court.

Mr. PATTERSON moved that the orders of the day be dispensed, to consider the bill for the benefit of the Livingston County Court; agreed to.

Mr. TAYLOR moved that the vote rejecting the bill be re-considered; agreed to.

Mr. SWOPE moved an amendment allowing the County Court of Pendleton to appropriate the proceeds of vacant lands in said county to building a Court House; adopted.

The bill, as amended, then passed, yeas 20, nays 8.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

An act for the benefit of Louisa Ann Coleman, &c., with a H. R. amendment; concurred in.

A H. R. act incorporating the town of Hillsboro', in Fleming county; passed.

A H. R. act divorcing Thomas Watson from his wife, Amanda, with a Senate amendment divorcing Amanda from her former husband, Thos. Watson, and legalizing her subsequent marriage with Geo. W. Newman; passed.

Sundry H. R. acts were read a second time and referred to appropriate standing committees.

A H. R. resolution, requesting the Secretary of State to communicate his plan of improving the revenue, &c., without increasing the public burdens; adopted.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Governor, nominating Bushrod Boswell, as a Militia General; rules dispensed and confirmed.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 23, 1846.

Prayers and the Journal being read.
Petitions, &c., were presented by Mr. SPEAKER, Messrs. HARDY, SHORT, S. STONE, POPE, WHEAT, RODMAN and WALKER, which were received and appropriately referred.

Mr. ROOT asked leave to introduce a bill to incorporate a Turnpike Road Company to construct a road from the town of Newport to Alexandria in Campbell county; which the House refused.

Mr. GLENN moved to dispense with the rules for the purpose of taking up the resolution from the Senate, fixing a time for adjournment without day; and upon this question he demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the vote stood, yeas 41; nays 39. So the rules were not dispensed.

REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. L. COMBS, from said committee, to whom had been referred the leave to bring in a bill to prevent the practice of peddling in this Commonwealth, reported a resolution to be discharged from the further consideration thereof.

Mr. PETERS moved to reverse the report and to instruct the committee to report a bill in accordance with the leave.

Mr. L. COMBS. It might be that the gentleman from Montgomery did not buy from pedlars; or he might have the honor to reside in some large town where the services of pedlars were not needed. But Mr. C. and a majority of the committee on Ways and Means, were of opinion that these pedlars are as a sort of labor-saving machinery to the buyer of goods, &c., in the less favored sections of the State. He would, however, report a bill, with great pleasure, if such were the will of the House.

Mr. SEATON supported the report; and then the committee was discharged.

On motion of Mr. S. STONE, the rules were dispensed to allow the committee on Propositions and Grievances to report adversely to the petitions and papers on the subject of the removal of the county seat of Owensley; which was concurred in, and the papers withdrawn.

Mr. L. COMBS, from the committee on Ways and Means, to whom had been referred the following resolution of this House, to-wit:

"Resolved, That the committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report, on Saturday next, at eleven o'clock, A. M., upon the resolution to them referred, inquiring into the expediency of requiring Clerks, who receive from the perquisites of office annually, more than \$1200, to pay the residue into the Treasury, to the credit of the Sinking Fund; reported a resolution to be discharged from its consideration.

On motion of Mr. E. SMITH, the subject of the report was postponed, and made the special order for Wednesday next.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary KENTHASS, now reported the action of that body on sundry bills, &c.

Mr. ROOT moved to re-consider the vote by which the House concurred in the report of the committee on Propositions and Grievances above recited; which was lost.

The Chairman of the committee on Ways and Means (Mr. L. Combs) then proceeded to report a bill to them referred, entitled, an act for the benefit of the Clinton and Russell Circuit Courts, without amendment, and with the expression of opinion that it ought not to pass; and the bill was rejected.

Mr. L. COMBS, from the same committee, reported a bill, authorizing the Trustees of the town of Henderson to license coffee houses.

Mr. E. SMITH proposed to amend the bill by adding a section, extending the provisions of the bill to every incorporated town in this Commonwealth.

Mr. GLENN proposed to amend the amendment by excepting the towns of Elton, Flemingsburg and Mounsterling.

And then the bill and amendments were laid on the table.

Mr. L. COMBS, reported a resolution to discharge the committee on Ways and Means from the further consideration of the resolution, to them referred, with reference to taxing process issued by Justices of the Peace and Police Judges; which was concurred in.

Mr. L. COMBS, from the committee on Ways and Means, to whom had been referred the petition of John Dueron, of the city of Louisville, reported a bill for his benefit; which was read. [It provides that, whereas Moses Frederick, a freeman of color, lately deceased in said city, being then possessed of certain real estate, &c.; and by his will, desiring to constitute his only surviving brother, Harry, to be his heir; and, whereas, the said Harry is the slave of the petitioner, (Dueron); therefore, the said petitioner is constituted administrator, &c., and authorized to receive \$650 of his said slave as the price of freedom, &c.]

Mr. J. T. SMITH proposed to amend by a section requiring the said Harry to leave this State within sixty days from and after the passage of this act.

Mr. GLENN proposed twelve months; which was accepted; and then the bill passed.

Mr. L. COMBS, from the same committee, reported a bill for the benefit of John Thomas, a pauper of Adair county; passed.

Mr. L. COMBS, from the same committee, reported adversely to the petition of John Hunt, of Whitley—that he might peddle without license; and the committee was discharged from its consideration, after an ineffectual effort to reverse the report by the gentleman from Whitley.

Mr. L. COMBS, from the same committee, reported adversely to the petition for selling common liquor without license, by Thomas J. Fugate; which was concurred in.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. COX, from said committee, to whom had been referred the bill authorizing the payment of the amount due to the commissioners of the road leading from the mouth of Salt river to Bowlinggreen, reported the same with an amendment, authorizing the payment out of the treasury of the sum of \$950 to the county of Edmonson—being the amount of the road claim of said county—and directing the same to be applied to the improvement of said road. The amendment was concurred in; and the bill passed.

Mr. COX from the same committee, reported a bill authorizing Mary E. Bush to erect a fish dam across the Rolling Fork of Salt river; passed.

Mr. COX, from the same committee, reported without amendment, the bill to repeal in part, an act entitled, an act, to amend the charters of the Louisville and Elizabethtown Turnpike Company, and the Lexington Turnpike Company, approved February 7, 1845; passed.

Mr. COX, from the same committee, reported the bill to amend the act entitled, an act, to incorporate the Louisville and Portland Railroad Company, approved March 2, 1844, with an amendment.

[The object of the bill is to extend the said Railroad to the Louisville wharf, and to extend the time of the charter of said company, for the purpose of increasing the stock subscriptions, &c. The object of the amendment is to reserve to the State the concurrent right of way on said road, in the event of the completion of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad to Louisville.]

On motion of Mr. POPE, further consideration of the subject was postponed till Wednesday next.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Senator TAYLOR, was now received, proposing a withdrawal of

the report of the concurrence of that body in the passage of the House bill for the benefit of the Livingston County Court; Also another message, by Senator BUTLER, proposing to withdraw the report of that body with reference to the bill entitled, an act, to incorporate the town of Milton, in Clinton county; which were accorded by the House.

Mr. COX, from the committee on Internal Improvement, reported without amendment, the bill entitled, an act, for the benefit of Alexander Strong. [Authorizing the said Strong to erect a fish dam across the North Fork of the Kentucky river]; passed.

Mr. COX, from the same committee, reported a bill for the benefit of the Lexington and Lexington Turnpike Road Company; which was re-committed.

Mr. COX, from the same committee, reported a bill for the benefit of the Glasgow and Scottsville Turnpike Road Company; which was allowed to pass into the orders of the day.

SPECIAL ORDER.—THE SALARY BILL.

The unfinished business in the special order of yesterday being the consideration of the bill entitled, an act, to reduce the salaries of the Circuit Judges of this Commonwealth, and for other purposes; which is as follows, to-wit:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That from and after the passage of this act, the various officers of this Commonwealth, hereinafter mentioned, shall be paid out of the Public Treasury, the following salaries annually, to-wit: The Circuit Judges of this Commonwealth, the sum of one thousand dollars each, except the Judge of the fifth Judicial District, who shall have twelve hundred and fifty dollars; the Chancellor of the City of Louisville twelve hundred dollars; Judges of the Court of Appeals, five hundred dollars each; the Auditor of Public Accounts, five hundred dollars; to the Treasurer, one thousand dollars; to the Secretary of State, six hundred and fifty dollars; to the Register of the Land Office, one thousand dollars; to the Principal Clerk in said Office, five hundred dollars; to the Assistant Clerk in the same office, three hundred dollars; to the Librarian, one hundred dollars; to the Clerk of the Secretary's Office, five hundred dollars; to the President of the Board of Internal Improvement, five hundred dollars; to the Attorney General, two hundred and fifty dollars; to the Quartermaster General, one hundred dollars; Attorneys for the Commonwealth, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the several officers named in the first section of this act, shall be paid their annual salaries quarterly, as provided by the law now in force.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts coming within the purview of this, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

And the question being on the adoption of the amendment offered on yesterday by the gentleman from Harrison, (Mr. Desha) to-wit: To strike out from the first section the words, "except the Judge of the fifth Judicial District, who shall receive twelve hundred and fifty dollars."

Mr. HARLAR, having the floor, proceeded to address the House in opposition to the amendment—and, by consent, to the bill itself.

Mr. WORTHAM, Mr. J. T. SMITH, and Mr. PETERS were then heard in favor of the bill; and Mr. SEATON and Mr. POPE in opposition.

When, under the operation of the previous question, demanded by Mr. HUNTON, the amendment was adopted, yeas 61, nays 23.

Mr. KELLY now called for the reading of the bill as amended; which was had; and then the engrossment and third reading was ordered.

Mr. BROWN proposed to amend the bill with the following engrossed clause by way of order, to-wit: "Provided that the salary of the Treasurer of this Commonwealth shall be \$12,500, instead of \$10,000;" which was ruled out of order.

Mr. GLENN proposed to amend, by way of rider, with the following engrossed clause, to-wit:

"That, from and after the passage of this act, when any Circuit Judge of this Commonwealth shall vacate his office, by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Governor to divide the said vacant Circuit between three Judges of the adjoining Circuits; and it shall be the duty of the next annual session of the Legislature thereafter, to re-divide the State, so as to include the said vacant district within the districts remaining throughout the whole State, and to equalize the same, and the Legislature shall continue to merge the districts, that may thereafter become vacant, into the remaining districts, until the number of the Judicial Districts in this Commonwealth shall amount to no more than thirteen."

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided, by yeas and nays, in the affirmative—yeas 51; nays 36. So the amendment was adopted.

Mr. E. SMITH, contending the amendment, as destructive of the bill, now moved an adjournment, and demanded the yeas and nays thereon; which were ordered; but the House refused to adjourn—yeas 13; nays 72.

Mr. WORTHAM now called for the previous question, which the House sustained.

The main question was then announced by the SPEAKER, to-wit: Shall the bill now pass? and the yeas and nays being demanded thereon, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 59; nays 25—as follows, to-wit:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Barlow, Barnett, Begley, G. Bowling, Browner, Brown, Cossin, Cleveland, James Combs, Conner, Desha, Dudley, Evans, Fallis, Ford, Gann, Gardner, Glenn, Haggard, Hardy, Hatfield, Hay, Head, Headley, Howell, Hutton, D. B. Johnson, A. Johnston, Kelly, Lapsley, Layne, Mayes, Maxey, McKellup, Mills, Moore, Murray, Myers, Orndorff, Orr, Peters, Priest, Purdon, Bailey, Riley, Rodman, Root, Shawhan, Short, Joseph Smith, Speed, B. Stone, S. Stone, Thurston, Wallace, Wheat, Whitlock and Wortham—59.

NAYS—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Abbott, Barkley, Bots, Brooks, Clack, Clarke, L. Combs, Cox, Dallan, Darnaby, Duncan, Gore, Harlan, Jackson, Mayhall, McCampbell, Miller, Pope, Reid, Seaton, E. Smith, Sparks, W. Thomas, Walker and Waller—26. So the bill passed.

And then the House adjourned.

GROWTH OF A MANUFACTURING TOWN.—A single school district in the town of Manchester, N. H., which eight years ago contained but one hundred and twenty-five inhabitants, all told, now has within its limits a busy population of nearly ten thousand. The whole amount of cash disbursed by manufacturing establishments is not far from seventy-five thousand dollars per month—sixty-four thousand dollars of which are paid to the operatives alone! Who can point us to an instance on record of similar thrift, rapid increase, and substantial prosperity?

PEACH FAMILY.—Major Reybold, of Delaware, and his four sons, sent the following quantity of peaches to market last season. Major Philip Reybold, from Maryland and Delaware orchards, 44,000 baskets; John Reybold, 17,700; Philip Reybold, 9,000; William Reybold, 10,095; Barney Reybold, 10,000; aggregate, 90,795. Average them only at a dollar a basket, and what a productive crop!—New York Sun.

Extracts from Miss Dix's Memorial to the Legislature of New Jersey, January, 1845.

The establishment of hospitals for the insane has, with the last century, become so general among all civilized and christianized nations, that the neglect of this duty seems to involve aggravated culpability, and a just appreciation of the claims of humanity, which can find neither justification nor apology. It past ages, it was believed that insanity was a disease of the mind, of the mind peculiarly, and distinct from the physical condition. Most of the ancient nations received the idea, that insanity was produced by supernatural agencies; but it was a just judgment from Heaven, directly visited upon the individual, or his parents and family; in short, that it was a judicial infliction from the Supreme Being—hence tortures, chains, and incarceration in gloomy dungeons; and hence derision and degradation, loathing and contumely. And so men argued, "shall those who receive no mercy from the Just One, not also be cast out; and shall we cherish those abandoned ones whom the Almighty has forsaken?" This terrible error gradually gave place to more humane views, and in the middle ages we recognize the first slow advances in the cure of these poor sufferers. St. Vincent de Paul, that pious, self-sacrificing Apostle, became "the providence of God," to soften the hearts of European nations towards the oppressed maniac, and the neglected idiot. With an unquenchable zeal, he traversed vast regions, sustained by a holy charity, teaching men, that to be humane, was to be allied to Deity. He rescued thousands from terrible tortures, and kindled sympathies for the miserable, which, transmitted with increase, from generation to generation, to our own times, have wrought the salvation of thousands and tens of thousands. The monks, to whom for a long period, in Italy and other Catholic countries, the insane were consigned, both for medical and spiritual treatment, through much error, finally attained to a more rational treatment of this fearful malady. Lashes, at one periodically inflicted to subdue paroxysms, were in some places superseded by less severe discipline. But it remained for France to exhibit the first effectual systematic efforts in behalf of the insane. It was in France, first, that thousands of inmates were brought under control by the influence of *femmes de charite*, and nurses, and attendants, and the blood-imbrued lash, were banished from hospitals and asylums, where they so long had been the rule of government.

It is to Pinel, the great and good Pinel, a physician attending at the hospital of the Bicetre, two miles south of Paris, that we owe this first great triumph of humanity and skill, over ferocity and ignorance. For the history of this glorious achievement, I briefly translate and abridge a passage from a memoir, read by the son of Pinel before the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences:

"Near the close of the year 1792, M. Pinel, having repeatedly importuned the Government to issue a decree permitting him to unchain the maniacs at the Bicetre, went in person to solicit what had been refused to his written representations. With courage and resolution he urged the removal of this cruel abuse. At length, M. Couthon, member of the commune, yielded to the importunate arguments of Pinel, and consented to meet him at the hospital, to witness these first experiments, as well as to assure himself that this was not a stratagem to give liberty to political offenders. Couthon proceeded, himself, to question the patients, but received only abuse and execrations, accompanied by terrible cries and the clanking of chains. Retreating from the damp and filthy cells, he exclaimed to Pinel, 'Do as you will; but you will be sacrificed to this false sentiment of mercy.' Pinel believed no longer; he selected fifty, who he believed might be released from their chains without danger to others. The fetters were removed, first, from twelve, using the precaution of having prepared strong jackets, closing behind, with long sleeves, which could be used if necessary.

"The experiments commenced with an English captain, whose history was unknown; he had been in chains forty years! As he was thought to be one of the most dangerous, having killed, at one time, an attendant with a blow from his manacles, the keepers approached him with caution; but first Pinel entered his cell unattended. 'Ah, well captain, I will leave your chains to be taken off; you shall have liberty to walk in the court, if you will promise to behave like a gentleman, and offer no assault to those you will meet.' 'I would promise,' said the maniac; 'but you deride me, you are amusing yourself at my expense; you all fear me, once free.' 'I have six men,' replied Pinel, 'ready to obey my orders; believe me, therefore, I will set you free from this *duree*, if you will put on this jacket.' The captain assented; the chains were removed, and the jacket loosed—the keepers withdrew, without closing the door. He raised himself, but fell; this effort was repeated again and again; the use of his limbs, so long constrained, nearly failed; at length, trembling, and with tottering steps, he emerged from his dark dungeon. His first look was at the sky! 'Ah,' cried he, 'how beautiful! The remainder of the day he was constantly moving to and fro, uttering continually exclamations of pleasure;—he heeded no one; the flowers, the trees, above all the sky, engrossed him. At night he voluntarily returned to his cell, which had been cleansed, and furnished with a better bed; his sleep was tranquil and profound. For the two remaining years which he spent in the hospital, he had no recurrence of violent paroxysms, and often rendered good service to the keepers, in conducting the affairs of the establishment.

"The patient released next after the captain, was Chevinge, a soldier of the French Guards, who had been chained ten years, and had been peculiarly difficult of control. Pinel, entering his cell, announced, that if he would obey his injunctions he should be chained no longer. He promised, and following every movement of his liberator, executed his directions with alacrity and address. Never, in the history of the human mind, was exhibited a more sudden and complete revolution; he executed every order with exactness; and this patient, whose best years had been sacrificed in a gloomy cell, in chains and misery, soon showed himself capable of being one of the most useful persons about the establishment. He repeatedly, during the horrors of the Revolution, saved the life of his benefactor. On one occasion, he encountered a band of 'sans culottes,' who were bearing Pinel to 'the Lanterne,' owing to his having been an elector in 1789. With bold and determined purpose he rescued his beloved master, and caused that life to be spared which had been so great a blessing to the insane in France.

"In the third cell were three Prussian soldiers, who had been for many years in chains, but none of for what they had been committed none knew; they were not dangerous, and seemed capable of enjoying the indulgence of living together. They were terrified at the preparations for their release, fearing new severities awaited them. Sunk into dementia, they were indifferent to the freedom offered.

"An aged priest came next; he fancied himself to be the Messiah. Taunted once with the exclamation, that if in truth he was Christ, he could break his chains, he answered with solemnity, 'Frustrata tentas Dominum tuum.' Religious exaltation had characterized his life. On foot he had made pilgrimages to Rome and Cologne; he had made a voyage to the western world to convert savage tribes. This ruling idea passed into mania, and returning to France, he declared that he was Christ, the Sa-

viator. He was arrested on the charge of blasphemy, and taken before the Archbishop of Paris, by whose decree he was consigned to the Bicetre, as either a blasphemous or a madman. Loaded with heavy chains, he for twelve years bore patiently sarcasm and cruel sufferings. Pinel had the happiness to witness his recovery in less than a year, and to discharge him from the hospital quite cured.

"In the short period of a few days, Pinel released from their chains more than fifty maniacs, men of various ranks and conditions, merchants, lawyers, priests, soldiers, laborers—thus rendering the furious tractable, and creating peace and contentment, to a wonderful degree, where long the most hideous scenes of tumult and disorder had reigned."

But the efforts of Pinel for the relief of the insane were not limited to the Bicetre; at La Salpêtrière, a ward bears his name, continually receiving the visitor of what France and the insane owe to this great philanthropist.

The improved method of treating the insane, soon extended to England. Reforms were proposed, investigations instituted, and the work advanced, if not rapidly, surely. The Retreat at York, distinguished for its humane influences, was founded by the Society of Friends, who, rich in good works, have always been prompt to sustain humane institutions, and advance enterprises for ameliorating the sufferings of which beset humanity. The Hanwell Asylum obtained a celebrity, under Sir William C. Ellis, which has been advanced and sustained by Dr. Connelly.

In Germany, the principles and discipline of Pinel, and his conditor, Esquirol, have been established by Hombolt, who has recently died, leaving an example of humanity and fidelity which his pupils and successors hasten to imitate. The asylum at Seiburg, on the Rhine, under Jacobi, whose law and practice was "kindness and firmness," ranks among the best in the European world. The asylums for the insane in Italy have attained a high reputation, contrasted with those of former years.

The rapid diffusion of correct principles and improved modes of treating the insane in the United States, within the last twenty years, is too well known to render any historical detail of our asylums necessary here. New hospitals are annually founded, and old establishments remodelled, and made to keep pace with the rapid improvements of the age. They are superintended by skilful physicians of intelligent minds, and most of them distinguished in their profession, who spend the strength of their best years in advancing the cause of humanity. They "solicit and are spent" in the noble effort to heal or mitigate those diseases which derange the healthful functions of the brain, and thus disturb the reasoning faculties and perceptions. The very onerous duties of the superintending physician of a hospital for the insane, and, indeed, of all official persons connected with these institutions, can be appreciated only by those who are very familiar with the routine of their daily duties. We may, with a just pride, rejoice that we have hospitals which will bear a close, and very favorable comparison with any in the old world, and these directed by men whose abilities give distinction to the institutions over which they preside.

I have confidence in hospital care for the insane, and in no other cure, which, under the most favorable circumstances even, can be brought to surround the patient. Insanity is a malady which requires treatment appropriate to its peculiar and varied forms; the most skilful physicians in general practice, are among the first to recommend their patients to hospital treatment, and however painful it may be to friends to yield up the sufferer to the care of strangers, natural tenderness and sensibilities never should stand in the way of ultimate benefit to the patient. And if this care is needed for the rich, for those whose homes abound in every luxury which wealth can purchase, and refined habits covet, how much more is it needed for those who are brought low by poverty, and are destitute of friends!

PLANTING CHESTNUTS.—The rapid growth of the chestnut, the excellence of its timber, and its fine ornamental appearance, renders it a desirable object of cultivation. The fruit which it produces, too, is not the least consideration.

Many, however, who attempt to raise these trees, partially or wholly fail in causing the seeds to germinate. This is usually owing to the seeds becoming dry before they are planted. An exposure of a few days to dry air is sufficient to prevent their growing. Hence, as soon as they are taken from the tree, they should be planted. They should not be covered more than an inch and a half deep, if the soil is heavy, nor more than two inches if it is light, but a still better way is to plant them only half that depth, and then spread on a thin covering, say an inch, of rotten leaves.

THE WAR UPON THE TARIFF.—Whatever may be the fruit of the war articles of the

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT, KY.

THO. B. STEVENSON, Editor.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1846.

The Rev. D. R. CAMPBELL, of Georgetown, will preach in the Baptist Church on to-morrow at 11 o'clock, A. M.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The Yeoman makes a remark which he says is applicable at this time. He says "it is mockery, if not irony for the 'state paper,' the organ of the Whig party in Kentucky, to undertake to advocate liberal sentiments, intelligence and education as being essential to republican governments." We infer from this that the Yeoman man, as the organ of the Locofoco party in Kentucky, takes to himself the exclusive advocacy of all "liberal sentiments, intelligence and education," &c. &c. The public will doubtless be filled with extreme joy on learning this important fact. Henceforth, it may be taken for granted, that the cause of liberal sentiments, education, &c. &c. will need no attention from others. The Yeoman man takes these vastly important subjects under his special charge.

Of all ridiculous absurdities ever broached before a discerning and intelligent public, that of attempting either to make the common school question a party question, or to claim for the Locofoco party greater desire to promote the cause of education than is felt by the Whig party, is surpassed in impudent coarseness. Neither the Whig nor the Locofoco party can be deemed a party, as such, for or against the common school cause. Opinion on the subject, we apprehend, has little relation to national politics. We, like many other Whigs, concur with many Locos, in favoring a system of common school education; while many Whigs and Locos join in opposing the system heretofore proposed. But we do not believe any intelligent portion of either party is opposed to the promotion of education. Men may differ about proposed modes of accomplishing desired objects; and we believe no candid man can deny that the system of education, as proposed by previous laws of Kentucky, are unacceptable to a very large majority of the people. No measure, however important and desirable, can be effectively executed under this government without the support of public opinion; and all attempts to force such measures, in opposition to popular sentiment, but serve to injure the cause intended to be promoted. Does the Yeoman man wish to force the system established—i.e. system it could be called—in opposition to the public will? Let him then propose his tax bills and his free bills. Does he wish the people taxed to swell the resources of a nominal corporation (the Board of Education) when the people have year after year, either refused to establish school districts, or voted down those already established? What nonsense in a republican government! There are, it is true, some schools in operation under the law. We are for paying them their full share of dividends; and should deem the State disgraced should she fail to pay them. But it is another matter, that of forcing districts to pay taxes when they have voted they will have no schools. The true course is, to enlighten public sentiment on the subject. Let that be ripened, and then when unobjectionable and effective plans of education are proposed, they will be adopted—not otherwise. Until this be the case, it would be fatal folly to harass the people by taxation to support a system on paper which they will not allow to be executed. But when this shall be the case, all parties will be found harmonizing in adopting and executing effective plans of education.

The attempt to make a little party capital out of this subject is a piece of characteristic demagoguery which can delude no intelligent mind.

FOREIGN NEWS.—English news to the 10th December has been received. It turns out that the announcement of the London Times, which we stated Thursday, that the British Cabinet had determined on the repeal of the Corn Laws, that is the opening of British ports for the admission of foreign breadstuffs, duty free, was unauthorized. Immense excitement was produced in England by the announcement, and a corresponding indignation on ascertaining that it was unfounded. When the unauthorized statement of the Times had been exposed, the party interested in starting the report endeavored to hedge against the indignation produced by insinuating that Mr. McLane, the American Minister, had given an intimation that a commercial treaty was on foot, looking substantially to the same result, a calumny which was promptly denounced by the Secretary of Legation, our Minister then being in Paris.

Cotton was more firm but unchanged in price.—The money market was tranquil.

The "New Books," once more.—The "Union" has another column about the "new books" opened (figuratively) at the Treasury at the termination of the Democratic Administration on the 4th day of March, 1841; and the venerable editor gets deeper and deeper into error at every step. He seizes hold, as he supposes, of a discrepancy (which would, if he were right, prove nothing germane to the matter) which is nothing but a blunder of his, or his informant, and he goes on stumbling over his own blunder until he loses sight altogether of the real issue between him and the National Intelligencer. We take leave to turn him back to it, and to hold him to it.

The original assertions of "the Union," and the only points made by it worthy of attention, were in the following words:

"Hence it will be seen that the Whig 'new books' show we have a national debt of about eighteen millions of dollars, more than ten millions of which constitute one of the legacies of the late Whig Administration. Whig promises of retrenchment and economy end in millions of debt. This is the manner in which the Democracy predicted they would fulfill their boasted undertakings. They proposed, during the previous campaign, to reduce our annual expenditures to thirteen millions of dollars, and relieve us from all debt and unnecessary taxation. But Mr. Webster's 'new books' show that they increased our expenses and our taxes by the unequal and unjust tariff of 1842, and have left the people to struggle with a heavy national debt."

It is not true that any portion of the existing national debt was contracted by the Whig (nor even by the Tyler) Administration.

It is not true that the Whigs (or even the Tylerites) made promises of retrenchment and economy which ended in millions of debt.

It is not true that they have left the people to struggle with a heavy national debt.

It is true that those remained in the Treasury of the United States, on the 1st day of January, 1837, a surplus of seventeen millions of dollars and upwards; and that the new Democratic Administration, which came in on the 4th of March, 1837, found that surplus there, or (whether more or less) nearly that.

It is true that there were received besides into the Treasury within the four years of that Administration, the sum of nine millions and upwards of dollars (\$9,141,747) from the sales of United States Bank stock and other sources than those of the ordinary revenue.

It is true that there were also issued within that period, and outstanding on the 4th of March, 1841, Treasury notes to the amount of between five and six millions more (\$5,618,512) to be redeemed by the new Administration.

These sums, taken together, make an aggregate of available means which were in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1837, or came into it prior to the 4th of March, 1841, over and above the current revenues, of nearly thirty-two millions of dollars (\$31,882,732)—and

When the four years of the Democratic Administration expired, and they surrendered the old books at the Treasury to their successors, they left in the Treasury a balance, not of thirty-two millions, nor even the balance of seventeen millions which they found there on coming into power, but the very magnificent nominal balance of less than six hundred thousand dollars. (\$572,718.)

Nominal, we say; for they left a floating debt and a deficit of means of twelve millions of dollars (\$12,088,215) to be provided for by their successors.

Of this floating debt, the Whigs funded ten millions of dollars (which the "Union" calls a Whig debt) and paid off the residue; and when they went out of power, left in the Treasury a balance, not of a poor half million of dollars, but of over eight millions of dollars.

This is the true state of the account upon the books of the Treasury, and defies contradiction.

If the editor of the "Union" desires to know why the floating debt was funded by the Whig Administration, instead of leaving it, as they found it, in the form of Treasury notes, debt-bills, &c., perhaps his desire, as well as the curiosity of our readers, will be gratified by the perusal of the following extract from the Report of Secretary Ewing on the subject to Congress on the 3rd of June, 1841:

"In the opinion of the undersigned, when a national debt does exist, and must continue for a time, it is better that it should be made a funded debt, it is better to our ancient financial usage. It is then sheltered by an cover, and is the subject of no delusion. It is open, palpable, true; the eyes of the country will be upon it, and will be able at a glance to mark its reduction or its increase; and it is believed that a loan for the requisite amount, having eight years to run, but redeemable at the will of the Government on six months' notice, could be negotiated at a much less rate of interest than Treasury notes. Much expense would also be saved in dispensing with the machinery of the issue and payment and cancelling of Treasury notes."

ORIGIN OF THE CAP OF LIBERTY.—In former ages old age was honorable; but became emblems of honor. By degrees it became the badge of freedom, for none were deemed honorable who were not free, and when a slave became a freeman he had a cap given in him, which he was permitted to wear in public. The Pilgrims cap of Liberty was simple in its form, in the shape of a sugar-loaf, broad at the base and ending in a cone. This prefigures that freedom stands on the broad basis of humanity, and runs up to a pyramid, the emblem of eternity, to show that it might last forever. It was simple, for Liberty is in itself the most shining ornament of man. It has none of the gilded trappings that mark the liveries of despotism. The cap of liberty was white, the native color of the undyed, showing that it should be untainted by faction or tyranny.

THE NAVY AND THE ARMY.—The number and class of vessels in the Naval service of the United States on the 1st day of October, is stated by the Secretary of the Navy as follows:

In commission.	In ordinary.	Building.	Total.
Ships-of-the-line, 4	2	5	11
Frigates, 7	4	3	14
Sloops of war, 15	6	2	23
Brigs, 5	1	0	6
Schooners, 5	1	0	6
Steamers, 6	3	2	11
Store Ships, 4	razee	1	0
	55	18	73

The entire force enrolled in the Army of the United States on the 25th of November was as follows: Officers, 733; non-commissioned officers and servants, musicians, and artificers, 7,853; in all 8,616 men.

BEAUTIFUL!
THE Bible and Book of Common Prayer, bound in velvet, with silver and gold plated clasp and title work, a most exquisite present. A few copies for sale at the lowest Western price, at
(Jan 25) TODD'S Bookstore.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.
NOTES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY, as applicable to the United States, by a Southern Planter. A few copies just received and for sale at
(Jan 25) TODD'S Bookstore.

BETTER STILL—TRY IT!
ANOTHER lot of E. H. HOOKER'S KEY-TO-MANUFACTURE Tobacco, pronounced by connoisseurs to be equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in the "Old Dominion," just received at
(Jan 25) TODD'S Bookstore.

BRONSON'S ELOCUTION.
ELOCUTION, or Mental and Vocal Philosophy; involving the Principles of Reading and Speaking, and designed for the development and cultivation of both body and mind, in accordance with the nature, uses, and destiny of man, illustrated by two or three hundred choice anecdotes, &c., by Prof. BRONSON, A. M. M. D. For sale by
(Jan 25) No. 1, SWIGERT'S ROW.

E. MAGUIRE & CO.,
Produce Dealers, and General Commission Merchants.
BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BROADWAY HOTEL, CINCINNATI O.
January 1, 1846.

WHITE FISH, Mackerel, Salmon, Potomac Herrines, for sale by
(Jan 30) GRAY & GEORGE.

LARD WANTED.
500 REGS Lard wanted immediately.
(Jan 16, 1846) B. F. JOHNSON & CO.

STEAMBOAT KENTUCKY.
THE new fine steamboat KENTUCKY, S.W. STEELE, Master, will leave Frankfort for Louisville, every Monday and Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.
Returning, will leave Louisville every Sunday at 9 o'clock, for Frankfort, and every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, P. M. for the Harrodsburg Landing, and will leave the Harrodsburg Landing for Frankfort, at 9 o'clock, A. M. every Thursday, and the Versailles Landing, at 5 o'clock, P. M. For freight apply on board, or to
(Jan 16, 1846) G. W. OWEN, Agent, Frankfort.
C. BASHAM, Jr., Agent, Louisville.

VARIETY STORE.
No. 5, SWIGERT'S ROW, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT.
DODD & GRAHAM.
KEEP constantly on hand all kinds of FAMILY GROCERIES, of the best quality, which they will warrant. Cigars and Tobacco of the best brands and quality, &c. &c.
Give them a call and try their articles. January 1, 1846

LAST NOTICE, POSITIVELY.

WE have heretofore notified the public of our obligations to the State, to settle up in full once in each year, and have requested those having accounts with us, to settle them on or before the 1st day of November last, must come forward forthwith, and close their accounts up to that date, or we shall certainly place them in the hands of an officer for collection.

CRAIG & HENRY,
Agents and Keepers Ky. Penit.

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.
JUST received at the Literary Depot, (at the Commonwealth Office), another supply of Thiers' History of the Consulate and Empire under Napoleon, as far as the 4th number. Also, a large lot of Novels, Magazines, and other publications, in a cheap form.
January 20, 1846

REGULAR PUBLICATION.
The Steamer BLUE WING, Captain H. I. TOWN, leaves Frankfort for Louisville every Tuesday and Friday mornings.
Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Wednesday at 12 o'clock.
Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Monday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.
January 1, 1846

FOR LOUISVILLE.
SUNDAY AND WEDNESDAY PACKET for Louisville. The steamer TOM MEELEY, JOHN A. HOLTON, Master, leaves as above regularly, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Apply to
(Jan 10, 1846) JOHN WATSON & CO.

DODD'S FASHIONABLE HAT STORE,
144 Main Street,
THREE DOORS BELOW FOURTH STREET, CINCINNATI.

The Hat is acknowledged to be an important part of dress; therefore it becomes interesting to learn where a genteel, well made article can be procured. Inquire the citizens of Frankfort, and its vicinity, who may visit Cincinnati, to call and examine the quality, style and finish of my hats; feeling confident that I can give satisfaction.

Wm. Dodd.
January 12, 1846.

CONFECTIONERY & FAMILY GROCERY.
MAIN STREET.
PENNSYLVANIA BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, in half and quarter barrels, just received per steamer Isaac Clegg, and for sale by
(Jan 20) GRAY & GEORGE.

SUNDRIES.
BICE, Spectacles, Boston Picnic Crackers, Capers, Olives, Anchovies, Orange Flower Water, Syrup of Roses, Fine Table Salt, Castile Soap, Almond Oil, Variegated Soap, French Toilet Soap, Shaving Cream, Perfumery, Cooper's Sausages, Ladies' Fancy Baskets, Dried Peaches, M. R. Raisins, Swiss Raisins, Sweet Havana Oranges, Smyrna Figs, Zante Raisins, Sicily Lemons, Macaroni, &c.
Van Dine's, Sugar cured Beef, Demijohns, Whisk Brooms, Orange bottled Brooms, Almond Malt, Marbles, Lead Pencils, English Horn Combs, Fine Ivory Combs, Hair Brushes, Ladies' Hair Brushes, Gents' Pocket Brush and Comb, Market Baskets, Ladies' Fancy Baskets, Toys—great variety, Cigar Cases, Traveling Baskets, Primes in Fancy Boxes, Primes in Jars, Genna China, Zante Raisins, Fine Apples, Bananas, &c.
And a great variety of articles too tedious to mention, for sale by
(Jan 20) GRAY & GEORGE.

BLACK TEA, a very superior article, Extra fine G. P. Tea, Hyson Tea, Imperial Tea, received and for sale by
(Jan 20) GRAY & GEORGE.

SPICED OYSTERS—One case just received and for sale by
(Jan 20) GRAY & GEORGE.

SARDINES (Gilloux brand)—One case received and for sale by
(Jan 20) GRAY & GEORGE.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—a fresh supply of the very best and latest importations, just received and for sale by the bottle or hamper.
(Jan 20) GRAY & GEORGE.

BOTTLED WINES, BRANDIES, &c.
Gordon Madeira, vintage of 1826, Harmony's Extra Pale Sherry, (very fine) Sauternes & Co's Old Port, J. D. & M. Williams' Brandy, Muscat, Godard's Champagne Brandy, vintage of 1805, A. Seignette's Brandy, Brandy, Blumberg Cherry Brandy, London Porter, East India Bitters, Irish Whiskey.
Also, a good article of Mad'ra Wine, for culinary purposes. Our wines are from the houses of J. D. & M. Williams, Boston, and Peter Harmer, New York. Orders for the above are considered unnecessary—so recollect if you want a pure article, call on
(Jan 20) GRAY & GEORGE.

CIGARS! CIGARS!
Hosar Regalias, (flat) Viceroy Cigars, Cazadore do Estrella Star do Mierva do Tacon do La Primavera do Intima Union Imperiales, Ladies' Cigars, for sale by
(Jan 20) GRAY & GEORGE.

FINE CHEWING TOBACCO, for sale by
(Jan 20) GRAY & GEORGE.

RARE BARGAIN.
FOR SALE CHEAP, for Cash or approved paper, a good BUG-GY HORSE and HARNESS, horse suitable for saddle or harness, five years old; will sell together or separately. Enquire at any office on Main street, or at Gittner's stable.
(Jan 15-61) W. H. DAVIS.

NEW HAT & SHOE STORE,
CORNER OF MAIN AND ANN STREETS, Frankfort, Ky.
S. BEERS has on hand, and is constantly receiving from the most fashionable makers, fresh supplies of the most fashionable Hats and Shoes of every description, with a variety of Traveling Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. &c.
Also, a good assortment of Gentlemen's fine BOOTS and SHOES, custom made, with a variety of FASHIONABLE HATS and CAPS; all of which will be sold low for Cash.
(Jan 15, 1846)

CAPITOL HALL COFFEE HOUSE,
CORNER OF ST. CLAIR AND BROADWAY STREETS, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

JOHN COGLE,
HAVING purchased this old and well known Coffee House, is prepared to accommodate Gentlemen, singly or any given number, with every article in his line, at all hours of the day or night. In his bill of fare will be found the following:

BIRDS, DUCKS, FISHES, PIGS' FEET, EGGS, &c. &c.

His Bar is furnished with the purest and best liquors in the markets of Frankfort, Louisville, Cincinnati, and New Orleans, and as he intends to devote his personal attention to those who may favor him with their patronage, he flatters himself that he will serve up his articles to suit the taste of the most fastidious Epicures. He only wishes the members of the Legislature, transient visitors, and citizens generally to give him a call, and he is confident when they visit his house and dine at his establishment, where to find the good things in his line. He also keeps on hand Cheiving Tobacco and Cigars of the best brands.

(Jan 1, 1846)

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
J. F. & B. F. MEER,
WOULD most respectfully inform the public that they continue at their old stand, where they now offer a beautiful and well selected assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery, &c., of the latest make, and they are determined to sell as low as such articles can be had in any Western market. They also cannot fail to give satisfaction. All work done in this establishment warranted. Call and see.
(Jan 1, 1846)

NEW YORK LACE AND FANCY STORE,
(Opposite R. Knott's Dry Goods Store), MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
T. C. BERRY would respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort, that he keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Lace and Fancy Goods, such as Thread Lace and Edgings; Lisle and Ash-bone Laces and Edgings; Tarleton and Barred Mouselines, &c. &c. For sale at reduced prices.
(Jan 1, 1846)

ALLISON OWEN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN CHOICEST WINE, TEAS, FRUITS, Spices, and fancy Groceries,
No. 23, COLUMBIA STREET, CINCINNATI.
THE following articles comprise a portion of his present assortment, and will be sold low for cash:
Teas—The choicest varieties of Black and Green, in canisters, boxes, and very low prices.
Coffee—The very best quality of Mocha and Old Government Java.
Sugars—Aubrey and Woolsey's, Loaf, Powdered and Crushed. Sugar—Maderia, Sherry, Port, Claret, Champagne, Brandy, Cognac, Johannisberger, Sparkling Brandy, Muscat, L. P. Tonic, Sicily, Sweet, Malaga, French White Wine, &c. Some of these are of the very best quality.
Brandy—Gould and Martel of 1805; Sazerac of 1806; Otard, Dupuy & Co. of London Duff, of 1825; Muelory of 1825; Hennessy of 1825; White Brandy, Pinet, Castillon & Co. of Cognac and Bellavine, &c. These Brandy are all of the highest grades and perfectly pure.
Also, Holland Gin, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, superior Old Scotch and Irish Whisky, Old Bourbon and Monongahela Whisky, very fine old brandy, imported in jugs and cases.
Cordials—Anisette, Maraschino, Curacao, Swiss, Absynth, Keweenaw, assorted French Cordials, with a great variety of essences, Cordials, &c. Imported from France.
Superior Malt Liquors—East India Ale and London Brown Stout. The celebrated Burton Ale; also, Duff's Falkirk Ale and Tennant's Scotch Ale; also, Poughkeepsie and Philadelphia Ale.
Cigars—An invoice of very superior Spanish cigars, comprising the choicest brands imported.

—ALSO—
Congress Water, direct from the springs at Saratoga; Seltzer Water, from the springs at Carlsbad; Sperry Candles; Lynch's Superior Oil; A great variety of rich English Sausages; Household and Sweet Cakes; Cocoa; Cocoa Paste; Raisins, Currants, Citrons; A complete assortment of Nuts; Fresh Prunes, in glass jars and fancy boxes; English Dairy and Pine Apple Cheese; Sago, &c.; An assortment of Pickles, Preserves, and Brandy Fruits; Pure ground Spices of all kinds; Superior Mustard; French and concentrated do.; English do.; Cayenne, fine Table Salt; Peas; Nappes; Cumin Ginger; Mushrooms, Walnut and Tomato Cakes; Curry Powder, Orange and Lemon Syrup; Fine Apple, Orange, Lemon, Raspberry and Sarsaparilla Syrup; Bouquet's celebrated Flavoring Cream; Spanish and French Mustard; White Wine Vinegar; Rose Water; Syrup of Roses; Bay Water; Anchovies; Anchovy Paste; Scented Orange Flower Water; Peach Water; Extract of Lemon; Westphalia Ham; Almond Soap; Macaroni; Vermicelli; Fine Crabs; W. I. Pepper Sauce; Flour Salt; Pickled Vegetables, such as Fresh Lobsters, Salmon, Shad, Mackerel, &c., put up in tin canisters and hermetically sealed. Dr. Richardson's Kidney and Bladder Pills; Dr. Stoughton's genuine Elixir; Whisk Brooms, Woaden Ware, Demijohns, &c. &c.
(Jan 1, 1846)

NEFF & BROTHERS,
S. WEST CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
IMPORTERS OF Cutlery, Hardware, China and Earthenware. Also, wholesale dealers in Boots and Shoes.
(Jan 1, 1846)

SAMUEL N. PIKE & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN, SWISS AND AMERICAN FAIR STAPLE DRY GOODS,
No. 25, PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI.
(Jan 1, 1846)

S. B. BRIDGES,
No. 49, MAIN STREET, SECOND DOOR ABOVE COLUMBIA STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
WHOLESALE dealer in Boots and Shoes, and agent for the Manufacturers.
(Jan 1, 1846)

GEORGE COX,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, No. 29, MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
HAS constantly on hand a large collection of Law, Medical, Theological and Miscellaneous Books, School Books, Blank Books and Stationery—with a large collection of Engravings; all of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.
(Jan 1, 1846)

WATCHES, JEWELRY, LAMPS & FANCY GOODS.
THE subscriber has just received a splendid assortment of RICH AND FASHIONABLE JEWELRY, &c., consisting in part, of fine Gold and Silver Lever Watches; fine gold Guard and Rob Chain; Keys, Rings, Cuffs, Topaz and Garnet Breast-pieces and Bracelets; fine Diamond and Gemmed Finger Rings; Ear Rings; Gold and Silver Pencils; Diamond pointed Gold Pens; Plates and Britannia Ware; Silver Ware; fine Cutlery; Corsets; Pins and Cuffs; Solid Buttons; Girandoles; and a general assortment of Watch Makers' Tools and Materials; Military Goods, Musical Instruments; together with a great variety of Fancy and Staple Goods, all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, at greatly reduced prices.
If Watches repaired and warranted for one year.
If Old Gold and Silver taken at the highest price, in exchange for Goods.
No. 463, Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, LOUISVILLE.
(Jan 1, 1846)

JACOB KELLER,
WHOLESALE GROCER, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND WHITE LEAD MANUFACTURER,
No. 515, MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE.
(Jan 1, 1846)

M'GRAIN & MERIWETHER,
No. 540, NORTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET, NEAR THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in, and Manufacturers of all kinds of STOVES, GRATES, and CASTINGS, Tea-kettles, Scaffolds, and Tinware.
(Jan 1, 1846)

J. S. MORRIS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, LOUISVILLE, KY.
WE keep constantly on hand, a very extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Liniments, Ointments, and all kinds of Fine Stationery, Oil, Varnishes, Brushes, Glassware, Window Glass, Virginia and Kentucky Tobacco, Snuff, &c., which we purchase for cash from the Importers in New York and Boston, and are determined to sell at a very small advance for cash, or on the usual terms to punctual dealers.
If Ginseng, Beechwood, Feathers, Flaxseed, Lard, any other country produce received in exchange.
(Jan 1, 1846)

HAIDEN T. CURD,
Wholesale Grocer, and Forwarding and Commission Merchant, 415, MAIN, BETWEEN 5TH & 6TH CROSS STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KY.
CASH PAID FOR FEATHERS, FLAXSEED, GINSENG, BEECHWOOD, &c. &c.
(Jan 1, 1846)

BOOKS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.
CHARLES MARSHALL, (SUCCESSOR TO T. T. SKELMAN, LEXINGTON, KY.)
WOULD call attention to his stock of Law, Medical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books, as being one of the most extensive in the Western country, and which he offers as low, if not lower, than any other house in the West.
He has a large stock of FANCY STATIONERY, such as Note Paper, Envelopes, Mugs, Quills, Motto and other Wafers, Penknives, Scissors, Albums, &c. &c.; Ladies' Rosewood and Ivory Writing Desks and Work Boxes; Globes 6 and 12 inch. BLANK BOOKS of various qualities.
C. M. would call particular attention to his stock of WALL PAPER, which includes several new and beautiful patterns, which he offers as low as the same quality of Goods can be purchased for in any city West of the mountains.
Those persons who are unable to visit Lexington, and who cannot afford the expense of sending their orders to C. M., may depend upon having them executed with the same fidelity that they could were they present. A liberal discount to country Merchants, Traders, &c.
For sale cheap, a complete set of NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER, (a subscriber's copy) 51 vols. strongly bound.
(Jan 1, 1846)

KENTUCKY BATH HOUSE.
Q. B. JONES,
FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, Main street, Frankfort, Ky.
Q. B. JONES is prepared to furnish Gentlemen with Warm Baths on Thursdays and Saturdays, in a style not surpassed by any Bathing Establishment in the West. He also keeps on hand fancy Goods for Gentlemen's wear.
N. B. Fresh Blue Lick Water can also be had at his shop. He also has a preparation for cleaning the hair of Dandriff.
(Jan 1, 1846)

Cincinnati and Louisville.

R. B. BOWLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, COTTON YARNS, &c.
No. 25, PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI.
January 1, 1846

RAWDON WRIGHT & HATCH,
BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS, CORNER OF FOURTH & MAIN STREETS, CINCINNATI. ALSO, Banks, Bills of Exchange, Checks, Drafts, Promissory Notes, seals, &c., &c., executed.
(Jan 1, 1846)

BAILEY & HARTWELL,
WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 45, MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
(Jan 1, 1846)

TAYLOR & ELLIS,
No. 25, PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
THE attention of Merchants from Kentucky is invited to our stock of DRY GOODS at wholesale.
(Jan 1, 1846)

J. D. & C. JONES,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, No. 19, PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
(Jan 1, 1846)

GEO. H. BATES & CO.,
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
A LARGE stock of all articles used by Druggists, Painters, Grocers and Manufacturers, for sale at the lowest prices. Purchasers will find it more for their interest to obtain their supplies of them than to send east.
(Jan 1, 1846)

C. A. SCHUMANN,
WHOLESALE GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT, DEALER IN FLOUR AND IMPROVED HAVANA CIGARS, No. 25, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
REFRESHMENTS: John H. Groves, Esq., Thomas J. Adams, Esq., Wm. Greene, Esq., Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, T. S. Gooden & Co., Cincinnati—Messrs. J. W. Schmidt & Vogel, Georick & Krueger, E. & T. Poppe, New York—Messrs. Schmidt & Co., James W. Grogan & Co., Chicago & Biddenden, New Orleans.
(Jan 1, 1846)

JAMES JOHNSTON & CO.,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
HAVE on hand a constant supply of Dry Hides, Sole Leather, Upper Leather, Harness Leather, Skirting Leather, Calfskin, Laided Oil, Pig Iron.
(Jan 1, 1846)

GEORGE CONLIN,
No. 29, MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Bookseller and Publisher.
KEEPS constantly on hand, a general assortment of the STAPLE BOOKS used in the West, together with a great variety of MISCELLANEOUS and BLANK BOOKS, and STATIONERY of all kinds. If Blank Books of superior quality, made to any pattern at short notice.
CASH paid for Rags.
(Jan 1, 1846)

THOMAS H. MINOR & CO.,
No. 30, MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND COLUMBIA, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
ONE of our firm resides in New Orleans throughout the business season, for the purpose of purchasing all articles in our line, by such arrangement our stock is always full and complete; as also are we enabled to sell at the lowest possible prices.
(Jan 1, 1846)

HUNNEWELL & G. H. HILL,
Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Glass, China, and Queensware, No. 27, MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI.
A CONSTANT supply of Hotel and Steamboat Furnishing Goods, such as Glasses, Pots, Vases, Spoons and Cutlery; Hanging, Side, and Stand Lamp Glass, and re-packed adapted to the country trade.
Orders received for Soap and Candles of J. S. Hill's manufacture, and a supply of the same on hand. If Cash paid for Tallow, Black Soap, second quality of Lard and Pot Ash.
(Jan 1, 1846)

B. F. BAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, No. 6, Blackstone Street, Boston.
(Jan 1, 1846)

L. L. SIREVE & CO.,
MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KY.
IMPORTERS of Hardware, Cutlery, Steel, &c.; Manufacturers of all descriptions.
(Jan 1, 1846)

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
THE subscribers are constantly receiving new and desirable Goods, and have now on hand 5,000 Pieces Newest Style FANCY PRINTS; together with a good assortment of Cotton and Woollen Goods, suited to the season, which they will sell at the lowest market price. They respectfully invite Country Merchants to call and examine their stock.
(Jan 1, 1846) DANFORTH, LEWIS & CO., 444, Main street, Louisville, Ky.

W. & C. FELLOWS & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN DRY GOODS—LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
CONNECTED with Fellows, Johnson & Co., London and Forwarding Merchants, New Orleans. Cash advances made on shipments to either house.
(Jan 1, 1846)

RAINBRIDGE, CARUTH & BAILY,
No. 405, MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS, LOUISVILLE

GENUINE HOARHOUND TAFPEY.—The best article for Coughs and Colds ever offered for sale here, always on hand at No. 8, St. Clair street, by
January 6, 1846. C. W. LEWIS